

known to him. In this respect there was no one like him, and this trait of character won him the admiration and love of a wide circle of correspondents. The amount of his collecting may be known from the fact that after his death his duplicates, given to the Gray Herbarium, amounted to more than eleven thousand specimens of carefully classified plants. Mr. Faxon's first visit to Willoughby, Vermont, was in 1873, and for several summers he devoted himself to collecting the Willoughby flora. In the later years of his life he found much pleasure in the quiet beauty and delightful scenery of that unique mountain pass. It is less rude and rough than Smugglers' Notch, and all the peculiar plants are found within a mile or so of the house, while the birds that summer in the neighborhood comprise many of the rarer New England song birds. It was a treat to go with him on a June evening to the knoll overlooking the lake, and listen to the hermit thrush, while the sunset glow faded on the cliffs, and some stray warbler from the southward announced his summer arrival at Willoughby, to Mr. Faxon's great delight.

It was fitting that he should close his eyes suddenly and peacefully on this beautiful world in such a place, and on such a June evening, and leave to his friends the remembrance of a useful and happy life.

RHADINOCLADIA, A NEW GENUS OF BROWN ALGAE.

R. E. SCHUH.

(Plate 18.)

THE marine flora of our Atlantic coast, from New Jersey north, closely resembles that of the other side of the Atlantic, though probably not half so rich in species; the finding of a new species is therefore more of an event here than there, and when that species constitutes a new genus, it is quite an epoch. Within the past twenty years the only such genera have been *Euglenopsis* and *Phaeosaccion*, and the former of these has been now absorbed in the European *Prasinocladus*. While it is impossible to say what may not be swallowed up in some terrible "OK" list of the future, the form now to be described can hardly be included in any genus hitherto recognized by ordinarily sane algologists.

Its nearest connection is *Desmotrichum*, especially *D. Balticum*; but in that species the frond is unbranched though with plentiful hairs,

while in *Rhadinocladia*, as will be seen by the following description, the frond has an abundant ramification.

Rhadinocladia Farlowii, n. sp. Olive brown, growing in tufts, in which the individual fronds are plumose and 12–16 mm. high. Each frond is made up of a narrow, percurrent axis, with two series of cuboidal cells near the base, gradually increasing in number until four series are found at the center. This base is 40–50 μ wide and the central part 60–70. From the axis arise 30–50 flagellate branches, 6–8 mm. long, consisting of a single series of cells (rarely two or three side by side) about 25 μ wide, and ending in two or three long hairs; near the tip the branches may bear a few ramuli. The ramification is rather irregular as the branches commonly arise singly, but they are often opposite or in a cluster of three. Only the plurilocular sporangia are known, which are muriform, and arise from transformed branches. They are nearly or quite sessile, oblong or elliptical-oblong, bluntish, 20–25 μ wide, 70–85 μ long. Except near the base the whole plant is clothed with hyaline hairs, 1–2 mm. long, of 5–10 linear cells about 12 μ wide.

Growing on Chorda, and washed ashore at Vineyard Haven, Mass., August 27, 1892.

A slide of the type is deposited in the Cryptogamic Herbarium of Harvard University, and one at Columbia University. Later another will be placed in the National Herbarium.

The writer would also tender due acknowledgement to Mr. F. Schuyler Mathews for his great courtesy in making the beautiful and accurate drawings which are reproduced in the plate accompanying this note.

BRISTOL, R. I.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 18. *Rhadinocladia Farlowii*. Fig. 1. Terminal portion of the axis of a frond, showing general habit. Figs. 2 and 3. Portions of the same (more highly magnified) showing branches, hairs, and plurilocular sporangia in greater detail.

NOTE UPON A PROBABLE HYBRID OF ROSA CAROLINA L. AND ROSA NITIDA WILLD.

FRANCOIS CRÉPIN.

IN my note entitled *Nouvelles remarques sur les Roses américaines* (Bull. Soc. Roy. botanique de Belgique, tome xxvii (1889), 2^{me} partie, pp. 28 et. 29), I referred to a rose which I was inclined to consider a hybrid of *Rosa carolina* and *R. humilis*.